

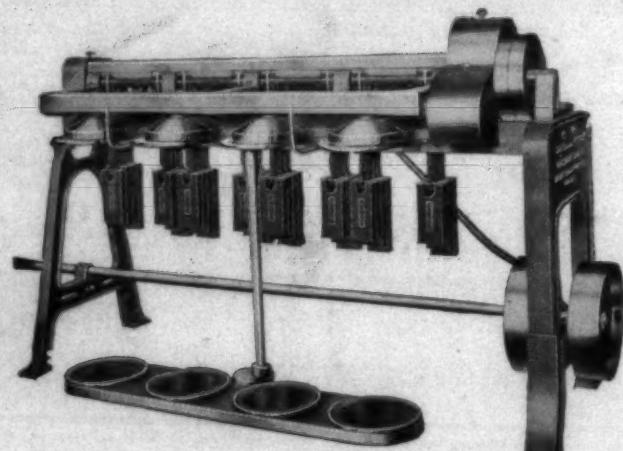
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 25, 1917.

NUMBER 22

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WRITE FOR SAMPLE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 25, 1917.

NUMBER 22

Points on Carding

Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Overseer

The superintendent in a cotton mill who is ever on the alert for best quality of product, and always striving to improve same, is going to watch his opener room very carefully. He knows it is to his best interest and means larger earnings for the company, to place in charge of the room a competent and conscientious man who will carry out instructions carefully and faithfully, as to the mixing. Any sort of a man can take up cotton from an open bale and throw it into the hopper of an opener; but—and a large but at that—to have a man on the job who is going to use from each open bale, as instructed, means all the difference in the outcome as to quality of cloth, yarn, or whatever the mill is producing. Too often this vital point is indifferently watched and the wonder is the cloth or yarn does not show up better when it is undergoing inspection.

When the loose cotton is delivered to the picker room it is supposed to be regularly mixed, and the foreman need not worry about the same being all right, and will pass through the breakers in good order if his men are "on the job." Trouble occurs in the picker room at times, or rather the help will become negligent and allow one of the laps to run out. All experienced men know what this means at the front. Some yards, (depending on when the operative discovers his oversight), of lap at front are too light. The recourse of the operative is to "heavy up" or feed in more cotton for a time to bring the finished lap up to the standard required.

Now, this means trouble all through the carding, spinning, and finished product, whether yarn or cloth, and the same is difficult to trace to the guilty party. The foreman is more or less helpless, for he cannot be in all places at the same time, and when he does discover such remissness it is best to either "dock" or fine the operative and tear up the finished lap; starting it back through the machines. Should the same party be guilty of the act again it shows good judgment on the foreman's part to discharge him at once.

In a certain mill on medium numbers, those from 18's to 33's, the finished lap delivered to the card room by the picker room weighed 51 pounds standard and a half pound variation up and down was allowed, but this was the limit. When one sees, of a kind and friendly spirit

weighed 52 or 50 pounds it is put through the machines again. This unvarying rule was productive of only good in the succeeding processes and the overseers of carding and spinning come to appreciate more and more the emphatic stand taken by the superintendent in the matter.

The work did not always run so well in this mill by reason of circumstances beyond the control of the superintendent. The raw stock that they had been using averaged low middling. There was on storage a large number of bales of this grade, but in unloading and placing same in the cotton warehouses, little thought for the future was taken. The result was the lower grades were placed in such a position that they were not accessible, on account of the better grades being stored last. After using up the portion of the lower grades accessible in one warehouse, it was found the others were blocked off, as explained. There was no low grade cotton being offered for sale at the time and the mill to continue operation was forced to use what was available in the warehouses. The outcome, of course, was that the weights went extremely heavy in the cloth room, by reason of more good stock coming through and less of waste being taken out in process. This puzzled several about the mill: the superintendent, overseers of carding, spinning and weaving; until they came to the conclusion that the trouble arose from changing from a lower to a higher grade of raw stock. Of course the trouble was remedied in time, but not until many hundreds of yards of cloth, too heavy to bale, had accumulated. To take care of this, then it was necessary to "lighten up" or draft the stock more in the carding and spinning rooms and to reduce weight of laps in picker room. And then, when the heavy cloth was mixed in with the light and baled up it was necessary to fall back nearer the standard again, as to drafts.

The friendly co-operation of the "boss" spinner and "boss" carder are extremely essential to the good running of the work in the spinning, for let the carder become antagonistic and he can, if unprincipled enough, pile up trouble for the spinner. Right here a word to the superintendent: by all means strive for congeniality among your over-

of co-operation. This is one of the corner-stones of your success and counts for much in the outcome and final showing to the management.

In the writer's experience a matter came up: the mill, a new one, had been in operation about six months, two overseers of weaving had been and gone and the third was getting a try-out. Matters ran along fairly well for a time until one day the superintendent took the cloth room man to task about the large percentage of seconds being baled up, the latter tried to place the fault on the weave room; not once, but other times. A spirit of antagonism arose between this man and the "boss" weaver, the latter advised the cloth room man to "look after his end of the line," or in trying to oust the other fellow he would get ousted himself. The outcome was, the boss weaver was on the job at the last account, the other man in parts unknown. Now we may draw a moral from this. Possibly some of the trouble originated in the weave room, for it would be an extremely model mill on gray sheetings that didn't make some seconds, but really where a large amount of the trouble originated was the lack of management on the part of the cloth room man who was allowing too much good cloth to be cut up and condemned as seconds, which should have been remedied and placed with first-quality goods. The foregoing was substantiated by the next cloth room man. Upon his coming into the room, the seconds noticeably diminished and so much cutting was abolished; the pick-out comb was more freely used and the washing soap more generously applied to the oil spots in the cloth, than the knife or scissors.

With regard to the percentage of waste and card strippings it is possible to work in the picker room to be subsequently woven into osnaburgs of bag goods it largely depends on the customer. Once a mill having large orders ahead on a certain style of bag goods had a rather serious time and narrowly averted a countermand, on account of too much motes and strips being used. Instructions were given the "boss" carder to discontinue working in the waste. This style of goods showed up extremely better as soon as the old stock of roving was exhausted, and no trouble came from the customer.

To the novice entering a card

room it might seem a simple thing to manage such a room. Apparently the machines take care of themselves, only needing the attendants to remove the finished stock (finished for the particular process), and place either new laps, cans of sliver, or bobbins of roving in position for its passage through the machine. But with emphasis; it takes the trained eye of the operative or overseer to detect a wrong adjustment, and the overseer when he weighs up his roving, before delivering same to the spinning room, knows whether all has been going right during the different processes in his room; from card through to speeder. It is told of a "boss" carder upon taking a new room, that his experienced eye in a short time detected a wrong setting of the lickerins. By correcting this a noticeable improvement took place in the spinning; the work was soon running better and the spinners taking more interest in their duties. Consequently the production increased.

The question as to the best drafts to use on a card is to be determined, of course, by the numbers the mill is spinning. On such as 20's to 33's, a total draft of 109 is found to be satisfactory. This can be varied to suit raw stock being used. One overseer contended that the very closest settings possible on his cards, were the best. Maybe for the quality of the finished product, they were the best, but what about those valuable short fibres that were removed in much larger quantities and dumped with the motes and flyings, to render them even less of a market value?

The practical mill man keen for information never ceases to learn. The writer in conversation one day heard a superintendent say that after a good many years of practical experience, he decided to do away with one process of drawing in the card room of a mill he had recently taken supervision of. They were running three processes and it was a simple matter to remove the intermediate frames. What was the outcome? It was found conclusively that the spinning ran decidedly better and the space occupied by the discarded frames was put to a better use. The stock did not need so much drafting and the two processes were ample for excellent running through the succeeding operations. There is more to this (Continued on Page 6).

Practical Loom Fixing

Written Exclusively for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thomas Nelson

CHAPTER THREE.

Picking Motion.

This is one of the most important motions on the loom. It is this motion that causes so much power to be required to drive the loom. Unless all parts are adjusted and set correctly, there will be a considerable waste in supplies such as breaking of picker sticks, lug straps, shuttles, etc., as well as a loss of production caused by loom having to stop to replace broken parts. Especially will this be the case when too much "pick" is used. It is the aim of all good loom fixers to reduce the "pick" required to drive the shuttle across the lay to its lowest amount for in this way the loom runs with the smallest amount of attention from the fixer.

Description of Picking Motion.

The picking motion on a cotton loom is generally known as the "cone" or "ball" pick and is illustrated at Fig. 10. The pick cam A is fixed in the pick cam shaft in the loom. Above the cam the cone B is connected to the picking shaft C, the shaft being held to the side of the loom by two pick shaft boxes. The picking arm D extends downward from the picking shaft and to this shaft is connected the lug straps.

It will be noticed that the picking cone is not set directly over the center of the picking cam. With this arrangement the picking cam comes in contact with the cone forcing it upward, whereas if the cone had been directly over the center of picking cam, the cam would have a tendency to drive the picking shaft forward against the pick shaft box.

A point to be noticed in regard to this picking cam is the shape. This shape of cam gives a gradual development of power or force behind the shuttle, or in other words, a gradual increase in speed is given to the

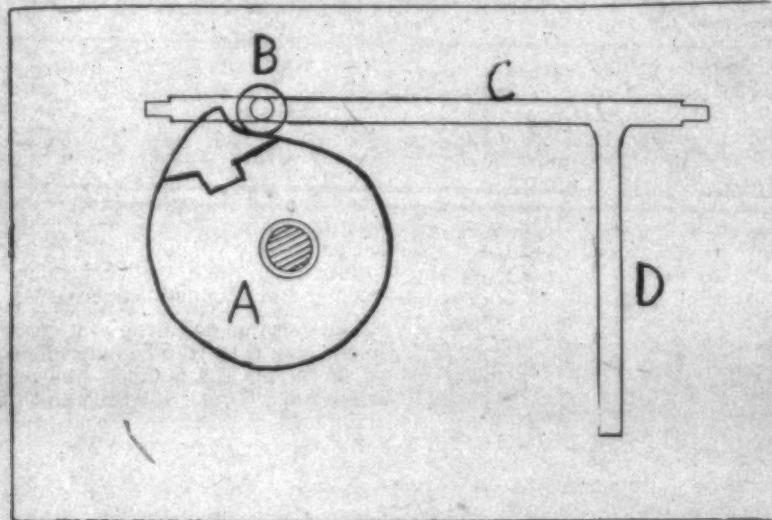


Figure 10.

shuttle from the beginning of pick until the shuttle leaves the picker. This principle of driving the shuttle is much preferable to a sudden blow.

The shape of the pick point also deserves consideration. If the pick point F is too hollow there is a tendency to lock or bind the cone which gives a jump to the motion and occasionally tends to break the picking shaft. With the pick point too narrow and straight a soft pick is the result, causing the loom to bang off.

Some picking cams have a circular base with a large pick point. These cams are generally keyed on the shaft, and adjustment in timing of pick can be made by moving the pick point backward or forward.

On a new loom the pick point should be flush with the outer end of picking cone. On a loom that has been in operation for a number of years it is sometimes necessary to move the cam nearer the side of the loom in order to obtain the power required. The picking shaft should be set so that the picking cone will drop on the cam immediately after picking and travel around the cam until it is picked again. If the shaft is not set correctly, the cone does not drop immediately and in some cases only comes in contact with the cam just previous to picking, causing a weak pick. Care should be taken in setting the picking shaft so as to have the cone full into the pick point and also have the end of pick point full against the cone for unless this is done much of the power is lost.

Parallel Motion.

Fig. II. illustrates this motion. A, picker stick. B, parallel or shoe. C, parallel tongue. D, parallel stand. E, plug. This is one of the most important parts of the picking motion. The object of this motion is to enable the picker to travel parallel the full length of the stroke. The

parallel stand, fastened to the rocker shaft, is level but the parallel is so constructed that the picker will travel parallel with the bottom of shuttle box. The shape of the parallel is obtained by using the picker as a center and the distance from picker to end of parallel as a radius. The parallel should be set to work full and free on the parallel stand, and should not work to one side or the small projection on top will soon be worn away or broken off with the result that the parallel will move about when picking and this will have a tendency to throw the shuttle out. The plug, which is inserted in the picking stand, must have the face perfectly true or this will cause the parallel to run crooked and shuttle will be thrown out. During picking, the parallel tongue forms a tapering contact with plug and guides the picker stick. Without the parallel motion it would be impossible to run a loom because it is absolutely necessary to have the picker travel straight in the shuttle box. If picker had to make an arc or a circle or in other words a curve from back to front end of box, the shuttle could not be driven across the lay. It is to dispense with this curve that the parallel motion is used.

Timing of Picking Motion.

The shuttle should begin to move when crank is on top center. The motion is set on this timing because the shed is open to receive the shuttle, also the shuttle will have time to travel through the shed before shed begins to close.

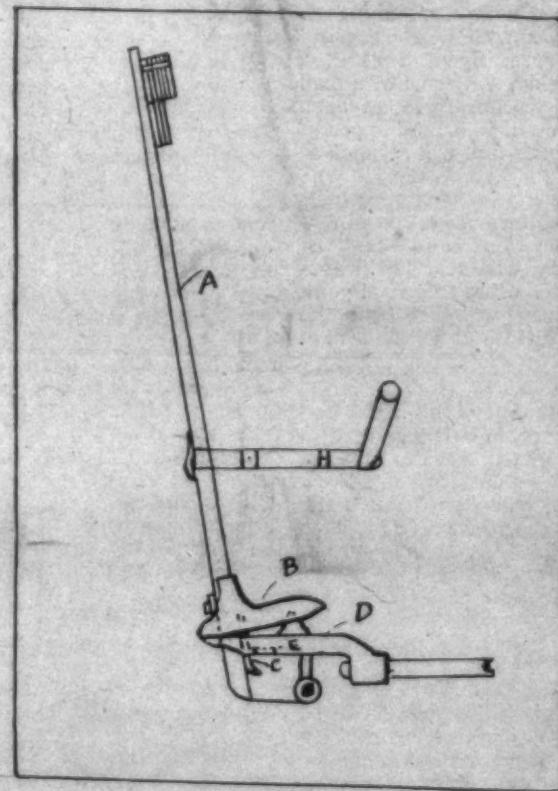


Figure 11.

If the picking is set earlier than this the shuttle will have to force its way into the shed and this will chafe the yarn and break out the selvages. Another objection to picking before crank reaches top center is that ridges or furrows are made on the back of shuttle; this will also cause the shuttle to rattle in the box. The reason for ridges being made on back of shuttle is as follows. The lay on top center travels at its highest speed and as the crank moves toward the back center the speed is considerably reduced. The shuttle is therefore being delivered when lay is at its highest speed, but the speed of shuttle decreases as it passes through the shed. The speed of the lay also decreases and this allows the shuttle to keep close to the reed and get clear through the shed and into the opposite box on time. If shuttle is picked before crank reaches top center the lay will not have attained its highest speed and as the shuttle is passing across the lay there will be a tendency for the reed to leave the shuttle behind and in this way cause ridges at the back.

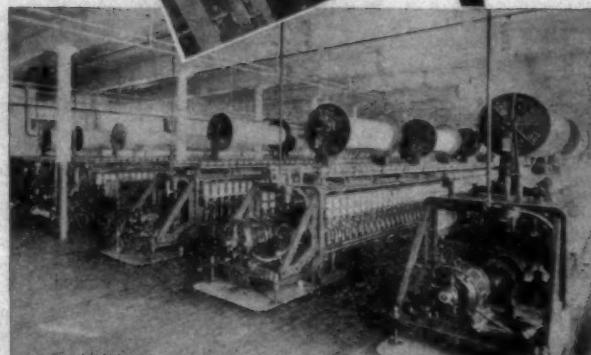
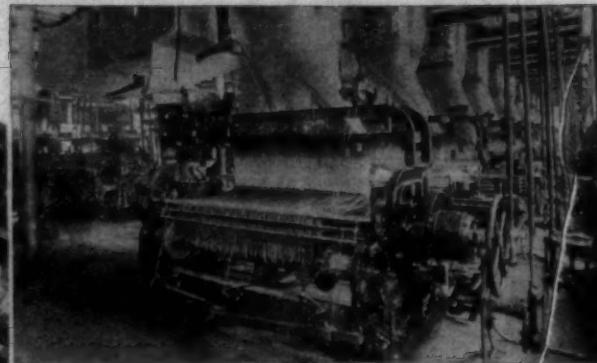
Much Cotton is Already Ginned.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Cotton ginned prior to January 16 amounted to 11,147,118 running bales, exclusive of linters, including 106,968 round bales and 90,671 bales of sea island. That was 97.4 per cent of the entire crop.

island, the census bureau today announced.

To January 16 last year, ginning aggregated 10,751,990 bales, including 106,968 round bales and 90,671 bales of sea island. That was 97.4 per cent of the entire crop.

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Some Card Room Points.
(Continued from Page 3.)

than just the better yarn produced, and the increased demand for it. These same mill owners, after the passing of a few years, decided to build another mill in close proximity to the first and nearly twice the spindlage; and what did they do about the intermediate drawing frames. Didn't buy them at all. Their superintendent had demonstrated to them, beyond doubt, that this expense for equipment could be saved.

Antagonism to the management, the superintendent, and his overseers, among the help is a condition a great many mills have to contend with, and often takes queer turns. Let the help get the idea in their heads that their overseer is "stuck up," or considers himself so much their superior, that overseer is going to have trouble. Not so often in an open and above-board manner, but in things of an underhand nature where he is unable to detect the guilty party. A man of refinement in a weave room, foolishly held himself aloof from the help, with the incurring of their dislike and the bringing of numerous annoyances upon himself. The "boss" carder has his trouble too. A picker hand can purposely allow a lap to run out and "get away with it," but it means trouble to the overseer and through to the finished cloth, as previously spoken of.

Sometimes overseers are at loss as to how best to cope with a certain situation. Such a condition arose in a card room where a friend of the writer's was in charge. There were two brothers running speeders and the overseer noticed after awhile that the production clocks on their frames always showed a maximum number of hanks, even though the operatives were not everlastingly "on the job." This looked suspicious. Apparently the clocks were all right, but still the overseer was not satisfied; so one day after the help had gone from the room he decided to open and examine a clock, and what was his surprise to find it broken, along with the others, on these two brothers' frames. The next day he watched the brothers more closely as the time drew near to quit work, and he caught one "red-handed" turning the indicator on a clock. Forthwith the two were discharged, the overseer telling them he was tempted to have them put in jail for stealing, but he showed some Christianity and let them go. This little incident is given as a suggestion. There are so many things to be watched and it behooves an overseer to ever be on the alert.

Lumpy drawing is a serious condition that a carder has to contend with at times. If he will look at the bore of the trumpets, the trouble is sometimes here, the hole being either too large or too small. The same trouble can occur if the trumpets are too close or too far away from the calender rolls. Should the trouble not be with the trumpets, look at the breaker draft gear and you will find it. One tooth too much or not enough. These are troublesome gears by reason of their being so small. That overseer is most competent to run the room

who watches for the small things and recognizes trouble on sight, then knows how to remedy it.

How many carders try for the maximum amount of roving on their speeder bobbins? This is a simple thing to accomplish and means better running, where handled in an intelligent manner. Have your fixers open the builders to the widest point, without causing the ends to break down, also be sure the flyers are as full as they will run. Some carders may raise the objection that the spinning room will gain too much on account of longer periods between doffings, on this method; but you will soon gain back what you have lost and by following the above plan can easily stay ahead. These bobbins with the greater amount of roving will not only help the carder but the spinner too, if it is tried out.

Is there trouble occurring on your slubbers, intermediates, or speeders, the ends breaking down, when the bobbins are about half full? They run all right up to this point, but on starting up the frame, a number of ends come down. Look at your cone belt to see if it starts at small end of bottom cone. Should it not, change your compound gear, or cone gear until it does. If it is starting from the small end already, then your lay gear is too small. Change this until you secure an even tension. This having been tried out in different mills will prove its worth in increasing the breaking strength of your yarn.

To the beginner the following maximum drafts may be useful: Slubbers equals 4, intermediates equals 5, speeders or roving equals 6. Keep slightly under these for best results. To ascertain speed of front roller, all drivers and speed of driving shaft are multiplied together and divided by the driver, as follows:

Revolutions of shaft per minute equals 150, diameter of pulley attached equals 24 inches twist gear, teeth equals 36 from end cone shaft gear, teeth equal 70. Diameter from end pulley equals 12 inches, cone gear, teeth equals 40, front roller gear teeth equals 150, then we have the following:

$$\frac{150 \times 24 \times 36 \times 70 = 9072000}{12 \times 40 \times 150} = 126 \text{ revolutions per minute}$$

Speaking of the matter of waste in the sense of not securing full bobbins from speeders, this matter need not have the second thought of a carder who is so fortunate as to be in charge of a room in a comparatively new mill, but to one in a mill that has run some two years or more, the writer may gain his interest, as to a suggestion.

When a mill begins operating, every bobbin will be filled from shoulder to shoulder, but after a time the spindle bottoms are neglected and become worn from lack of oil. Looking over the spindles of almost any mill that has been in operation for a few years will verify the above statement. As the steps become worn the spindle occupies a lower position, and in almost every instance the operatives will bend the presser finger of the flyer to take

(Continued on Page 9.)

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Questions for Carders.

Editor:

I would like to ask the boys a few questions through your paper.

What can I do to stop my drawing-in from cutting? I have them cleaned up once a week and well oiled every day. My stock is about 1 1-8 inch. My rollers are set as follows: First to second, 1 7-16; second to third, 1 8-16; third to fourth 1 9-16. I use metallic rollers and the speed is not too fast. I have run my rollers just as close as I could get them without getting any benefit and then I opened them up, but cannot tell the difference.

My slubbers show lumpy work. I opened them an eighth of an inch, but it did no good.

I would be glad to hear from some of the good carders. Possibly all of us can learn something.

Tough Luck.

"Woolskin"—the New Top Roll Cover.

For the past two years the Cushion Fabric Company of Providence, R. I., has been engaged in the manufacture of a variety of so-called "Cushion" or "Resilient" fabrics. They are used for numerous purposes, where cushion effect, flexibility and water-proof or oil-proof qualities are required.

The name "Woolskin" has been given to distinguish these fabrics and has been adopted by the company as a Trade Mark. United States letters patent have also been obtained so that the invention is amply protected both here and abroad.

"Woolskin" is an entirely distinct and original product. There is nothing like it on the market. While to the casual observer the appearance of the finished surface of the fabric may suggest some resemblance to rubber, celluloid or to some of the many artificial leather products, yet an examination will immediately disclose that "Woolskin" is in a class entirely by itself. It has certain distinctive characteristics and uses which are not common to any other fabric.

The constructual base of "Wool-

skin" is wool and to the fibres of the wool is firmly and intimately attached the surfacing compound.

The compound has a peculiar chemical affinity for the wool and practically forms itself into a strong, flexible and resilient skin holding the wool as firmly as when it was originally growing on the sheep's back. Again, the compound contains no rubber cellulose or other vegetable product that will quickly oxydize, harden, crack or otherwise deteriorate, but is largely composed of mineral substance which is not affected by heat, cold or moisture to any appreciable extent. When chemically treated and attached to the wool a flexible waterproof surface is formed and the cushion effect of the wool is retained.

Britain Holds Export Trade.

The National City Bank of New York, in a bulletin says:

"Great Britain is evidently taking care of her market for cotton goods

in South and Central America, despite war conditions. A compilation of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank of New York shows that British exports of cotton cloth to South and Central America in the 11 months ended with November, 1916, amount to 475,000,000 yards, against 275,000,000 yards in the same months in 1915, 276,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914, and 549,000,000 in the same months of 1913.

"This shows a very large increase in British exports of cotton cloths to South and Central America in 1916, when compared with 1915 or 1914, and but slightly less than in 1913, the high record year of import trade in South and Central America. South American imports of all classes of merchandise aggregated over \$1,000,000,000 in 1913 against about \$500,000,000 in 1914 and 1915, while the estimate for 1916 is about \$650,000,000, which would seem to indicate that the British exports of cottons to South

America in 1916 are in an even larger proportion to the total of imports of the continent than in the earlier years.

"To Argentina alone the exports of cotton piece goods for the 10 months ending with October, 1916, were 172,000,000 yards against 95,000,000 yards for the same months of 1915, 81,000,000 yards in 1914 and 174,000,000 in 1913, the high record year of Argentine imports.

"Exports of cotton cloths from the United States to Argentina in the 10 months ending with October, 1916, were but 25,000,000 yards as against British exports to Argentina of 172,000,000 yards in the same period. To South and Central America as a whole our exports of cotton cloths in the 11 months ending with November are about 180,000,000 yards against British exports of 475,000,000 yards to the same territory in the same period, the 11 months ending with November, 1916."

The farm hands were taking turns at the pump for their morning wash.

"Joe," said the boss, "aren't you going to wash up this morning?"

"Shucks!" was the reply. "It don't make me dirty to sleep."—Ex.

Finishing Equipment Offered For Prompt Shipment.

1 40-inch No. 25 Curtis & Marble Railway Sewing Machine.

1 40-inch Densmore Portable Hand Power Sewing Machine.

1 40-inch Curtis & Marble Brushing Machine with Steam Calender Head.

1 40-inch Lowell Cloth Folder. 1 40-inch Elliott & Hall Cloth Folder.

1 No. 5 B. & B. Knuckle Joint Cloth Baling Press, 150 ton.

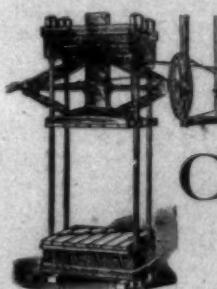
1 40-inch 4-Bowl Butterworth Calender, heavy type, 2 composition, 2 hot roll, Luther Stretcher.

1 40-inch 60-ft. Return Clip Butterworth Tenter, with mangle and size kettle.

1 120-inch Curtis & Marble Winding Machine.

Southern Textile Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C.

THE "STANDARD" BALING PRESS FOR COTTON MILLS



Boomer & Boschart Press Co.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOG

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed.

Lickerins Rewound.

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Points on Carding.

(Continued from Page 6.)

up the proportion of wear on the bottom of the spindle, or the step. Everything goes on well until the spindles are removed from the busters, then when they are replaced it is found impossible to adjust the presser fingers to fill every bobbin from shoulder to shoulder. A few will be found running either over or under. It then becomes necessary to shorten the traverse, and when this is done the creeling is increased, which adds materially to the percentage of waste.

Again, it often happens that an operatives, through carelessness, will allow an end to remain down for three or four laps, and knows from experience that the end will run too slack, if pieced up, and goes to the preceding creel and takes out a bobbin that will match those on the frame. In matching bobbins it often happens that the stock on the new bobbin is not positioned the same as that on the one removed, and to overcome that difficulty some tenders will hammer the end of the bobbin until the stock is brought to approximately the same position as that on the bobbin removed, while other operatives will place the bobbin on the spindle, run the traverse to the top or bottom, bend the presser finger to prevent the match bobbin from running over or under.

The point striven for is to show beyond a doubt that if all bobbins were filled from shoulder to shoulder, the above practice would be impossible because there would be insufficient room to bend the presser finger. In the majority of the Northern as well as the Southern mills there will be found this condition: a short traverse.

Let the reader stop and think how much waste is made if the stubbers have a short traverse. Is it not a fact that more waste is made on the intermediate frames than on any other fly frame, owing to the number of creelings? Then is it not a saving to have every stubber bobbin filled from shoulder to shoulder? If the following tests are carefully made the contention will be amply proven: have the waste weighed under present conditions for a given period; then have the spindles on the stubbers, intermediates, and fine frames leveled; a comparatively simple procedure.

Any mill supply house can furnish a punch the size of the spindle step, which is the only tool required. Punch small pieces from old belting, placing one or two under every low spindle until they are all of the same height. Then run the carriage down until the shoulder of the bobbin will touch the presser on the flyers when they are at right angles with the hollow leg of the flyer. Next bend all the pressers so that they are at right angles to the leg of the flyer, then run the carriage down until the coils touch the upper shoulder of the bobbin. Turn the latch screw to change the direction of the traverse and run the frame until the coils touch the lower shoulder, then turn the opposite latch screw and start the frame. Of course it is understood that leveling the spindle should be done at doffing time.

When the spindles have been leveled throughout the room, and all bobbins filled from shoulder to shoulder, the waste should again be weighed for a similar period, and a surprising reduction in quantity will be found. As the per centage of waste is decreased the protection will increase and quality be greatly improved. The reasons for this may be stated briefly as follows: There are but a few fibres in the cross section of any cotton thread finer than 20's, therefore any fibres returned to the picker room which have become injured by passage through the cards, replace a perfect fibre in the cross section of the yarn, thereby weakening the thread to a certain extent. This will result in bad weaving. If all the waste is run in the west, the filling will break more often, resulting in loose ends floating over the face of the cloth, sufficient in some cases to make the cloth second. In the mule room, waste will cause a soft cop just as it will cause a soft bobbin on a fly frame, and for the same reason, that is, it cannot properly be condensed. That a very small percentage of waste will weaken the yarn, is proven by the fact that the spinners are obliged to remove a portion of the weight from the rollers. When this is done soft cops are sure to result, and very few weavers can shuttle a soft cop without stopping. This is where the law of compensation comes in, for at this stage of manufacture cop waste is the most expensive, and can in most cases be attributed to the percentage of waste made in preceding processes.

When a small percentage of waste is used, the looms can be operated at a higher rate of speed. This is where our English brothers have it on us. In England making waste is looked on as a crime. Waste is never seen on the floor of an English mill, as it is in this country, the looms are driven faster, and the above is one reason why this can be done. The more cotton is reworked the lighter it becomes, and there is a greater tendency to fly, an evil too well known to require description here. Fly waste collects on the different parts of the machine and by drafts or other means is placed in contact with the thread being spun, making it defective in spots. Waste is more noticeable on fly frames than on any other machines, for the reason that it cannot be evenly distributed, and a large amount is sure to find its way to one bobbin than another, so that they will not condense the same, thus having bobbins of varying diameters on the frame, and from every bobbin containing an excessive waste the end will continually snap during the run-out of the set.

Brogan Mills,**Anderson, S. C.**

C. W. Causey.....Superintendent
E. P. Cofield.....Assistant Supt.
R. L. Hulsey.....Carder
L. H. Thomas.....Spinner an Cl. Room
E. S. Ward.....Spool'g. Warp'g. Slash'g
C. N. Harper.....Weaver
W. T. Johnson.....Dyer
A. P. Wilson.....Napping and Finish'g
L. A. Patterson.....Master Mechanic

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Waste Buyers offer higher prices for Card Strips taken off by the DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPER the only apparatus that separates the dirt from the Card Strips, and leaves them CLEAN and FLUFFY.

Value of Card Strips Reduced

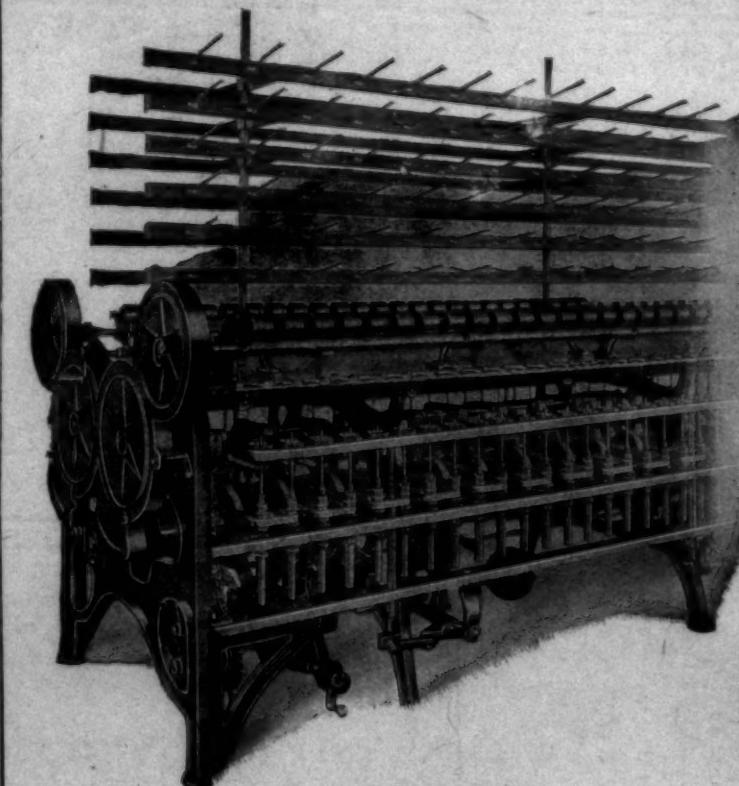
Card Strips badly matted and "flocked" with the dirt left in are of much less value to the Waste Buyer.

Write for price and particulars of the Dustless Card Stripper.

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Pawtucket, R. I.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917.

Meeting of the National Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

The meeting of the National Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers is being held at Asheville, N. C., on Wednesday and Thursday of this week and is of more than usual interest because they are at this time considering radical changes in selling methods.

The National Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers' Association have their headquarters and hold their annual meeting, together with a machinery exhibit, at Philadelphia in May, but it is their custom to hold a fall meeting in the Middle West and a winter meeting in the South.

The remarkable growth of our knitting industry within the past year makes the Asheville meeting very appropriate and we predict a very large attendance.

The South added 6,497 knitting machines during 1916 and it is probable that an even larger number will be added this year.

The knitting business has passed its primary stage in the South and is destined to rank as one of its leading industries in the future.

The Asheville meeting of National Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers will be of great benefit to the knitters in this section. The association has a rapidly growing membership in this section and is made up of live men who are greatly interested in all the problems that confront the knit goods industry.

Men of Ideas.

Ninety per cent of the improvements in textile machinery and appliances are developed from ideas of the practical men in the mills and there is probably not a piece of textile machinery that has not been perfected, from suggestions of practical men, after the original machine has been installed in a mill.

A large per cent of superintendents and overseers are content to operate a machine just as it is given to them and never give a thought to the possibility of improving its efficiency and operation, but there is also a small class whose minds are ever alert to the possibility of improving machinery or methods of operation, and these "men of ideas" are the ones who are doing most to develop the textile industry.

It is always interesting to meet one of these "men of ideas" and have him display the children of his brain, and our editor was particularly fortunate in meeting one of them last week in one of the largest and most successful mills in New England.

He was overseer of spinning and had held that position in the same mill for twenty years, but his ideas were new and marked him as a thinker and as a man who thoroughly understood his business.

Mr. Clark expected to spend a few minutes on business at this New England mill, but so interesting was this overseer of spinning that he

stayed until the closing whistle blew and the lights were put out.

The first impression upon entering that spinning room was that in spite of high speed of front roll the work was running beautifully and it was difficult to find an end down.

That mill was spinning No. 70's yarn on 2-inch rings and 7-inch traverse, with better results than most mills get on 1 1/2-inch rings.

Most spinners are against large rings because somebody told them years ago that spinning would not run well on large rings and they never found out for themselves.

The mill that is probably entitled to be ranked as the most efficiently operated mill in the South spins 10's and 12's on 2 1/2-inch rings and this New England mill was getting an unusual production with 2-inch rings on 70's yarn.

This overseer was using a filling wind on warp and by means of an especially designed one-point cam was building a bobbin very closely wound at the top and thinly wound at the bottom of the cone.

These bobbins of 70's which resembled in size the usual bobbins of 8's were carried to a spooler with bobbin holders, which the spinner had designed and were run on spools without the slightest trouble, although we have often heard that it was difficult to spool filling-wound warp.

The spooler hands were using a very simple two-piece knotted which was also inverted by the overseer and we have never seen knots tied faster and more efficiently than by this simple device which he stated could be made and sold for less than \$5.00 apiece.

Going back to the spinning frames our attention was called to the new and bright appearance of all the leather top rolls and we were told to break down some ends and try to make them lap up on the front top rolls.

We were not successful in making a single end lap up and spinners told us that in two years they had not known a half dozen ends to lap up.

Rolls which had been run as long as eighteen months were cut open for our inspection and in many cases the cot underneath was found to be as white and clean as when put on. The secret was that all the rolls in the mill were varnished with a preparation which had been invented by the overseer and which oil-proofed and preserved the leather. This top roll varnish is said to reduce the roll covering bill 30 to

Thursday, January 25, 1917.

50 per cent, which means something at the present cost of roll skins.

Other devices which this overseer had on his frames were a "bottom clearer roll protector," which prevented the bottom clearer roll from touching the ends of yarn when being removed, a double or anti-balooning thread guide and an endless spinning band. It is hard to describe this spinning band, but it will suffice to say that it is endless, is put on without tying a knot and every band can be put on at the same tension. One Southern man to whom we showed one of these bands this week pronounced it the "slickest thing he ever saw."

There were some other devices, which we do not now remember, but were told that his spinning room had not used but two brooms in six months. He had designed a special and inexpensive floor sweep that did the work and we can testify that his floors were clean.

This New England overseer of spinning is an illustration of what can be accomplished when a practical man studies his machinery and uses his brains.

A short time ago we were in a Georgia mill that has a superintendent "who thinks," and who has almost as many devices as the overseer mentioned above, but we have not permission to tell of his inventions, but hope to do so later.

Throughout the South there are many men who have ideas that would increase the efficiency of cotton manufacturing and we wish there was some way of getting such ideas where they could be developed and made of practical value.

We have recited the things that we saw in the New England mill because they show what one man can do and we hope that it will cause our own men to think more about possible improvements in machinery and methods.

Dye Situation Much Improved.

The dye demands of the ordinary Southern cotton mill may now be fully satisfied, according to the opinion of the Charlotte representative of a large dye manufacturing concern. A constantly increasing number of American companies are now supplying the textile needs along this line in satisfactory fashion, vouchsafed the Charlotte representative, although there are a number of fields, such as the fast colors, synthetic indigo, etc., which the home plants have not yet entered and probably will not for years. The Deutschland, which is expected within the next few days, will probably bring a considerable amount of those types of dyes which the United States has not yet evolve, although the amount will not be sufficient to materially affect the market.

PERSONAL NEWS

S. E. Brown has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

H. B. Brewer has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Southern Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

O. A. Thomason is now grinding cards at the Anniston (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

Joe McGraw has been promoted to second hand in the machine shop at the Henrietta (N. C.) Mills.

E. D. Gurley has resigned his position at Sylacauga, Ala., to become second hand in carding at the Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. H. McKinnon of Schoolfield, Va., has accepted position as overseer of spinning and spooling at the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

Wm. D. Burns has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Putnam Mills and Power Co., Eatonton, Ga.

W. M. Johnson, superintendent of the cotton department of the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills, has been quite sick with grippe.

Ben P. Green has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills No. 2, Atlanta, Ga.

D. R. Hinkle, superintendent of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Mills, has been on a business trip to North Carolina this week.

Ed. Herring has returned to his former position as card grinder at the Aspen Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

W. D. Warren, the popular Georgia representative of the Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, will hereafter reside in Monroe, Ga., instead of Atlanta.

L. P. Bass has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning at the Durham Hosiery Mills No. 6, Durham, N. C.

S. A. Dillard has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C., and will take a few months rest.

S. H. Childers has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in No. 1 weaving at the Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.

A. C. Coley has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Patterson Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C., to become carder and spinner at night at the Corriher Mills, Landis, N. C.

Harwood R. Hall, who has been for 20 years with Chas. A. Schleren Co., of New York, has resigned his position to engage in the real estate business at Petersburg, Va.

Herman Williams of the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.

W. H. Harris has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hampton (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

G. L. Gilbert has accepted the position of time-keeper in No. 4 Mill, Victor Plant, Greer, S. C.

Chas. L. Hammock has resigned as superintendent of the Hampton (Ga.) Mills, a position which he has held for a number of years.

D. R. Fry of Winston-Salem, N. C., is now second hand in spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, P. Neville, N. C.

W. T. Moore of Bonham, Texas, has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Belton Yarn Mill, Belton, Texas.

F. H. Whisnant of Gastonia, N. C., has become assistant superintendent of the Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

C. L. McMahan has resigned as loom fixer at the Henrietta (N. C.) Mills to accept a position with the Draper corporation.

T. L. Starnes of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Mills.

E. H. Stagg, overseer of carding at the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala., will hereafter have charge of both carding and spinning.

S. M. Kelley of Columbia, S. C., is now second hand at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

T. F. Starnes of Lancaster, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.

J. H. Cato has resigned his position at Fitzgerald, Ga., to accept a position as carder and spinner at the Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

M. J. Hawkins has been transferred from night overseer of carding and spinning to a similar position on the day run at the Corriher Mills, Landis, N. C.

H. L. Pruitt has been promoted from second hand in No. 1 weaving to overseer of spooling, warping and slashing at the Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.

G. E. Cowan has resigned his position with the Jno. M. Smith Mfg. Co., Thomaston, Ga., and accepted a position with the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

H. F. Elliott has resigned as overseer of carding at the Brown Mills, Concord, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Southside Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C.

C. L. Becknell, for the past five years overseer of carding at the Victoria Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has resigned to accept a similar position at the Manchester Cotton Mills of the same town.

Albany Grease is used on every bearing from the power house to line shafting where a dependable, efficient, economical lubricant is desired. Albany Grease is the most universally used lubricant in Textile Mills throughout the world. A sample and a cup will be sent upon request for trial. No charge made.



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NEW YORK

H. Deaver has resigned as overseer of carding at the Aspen Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., to become superintendent of the Dillon (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. L. Little has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Hanes Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Aspen Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST¹

Mariposa, N. C.—The Lloyd Cotton Mills, reported last week as being incorporated at Gastonia, will take over and operate the Mariposa Cotton Mills, which they purchased from W. A. Mauney, as noted.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—The Woodlawn and Nims Cotton Mills have held their annual meetings. Business for the past year was good and the future is bright. They have many orders on hand. The usual semi-annual dividend was passed.

East Durham, N. C.—The Banner Hosiery Mills Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 authorized and \$3,600 subscribed by J. H. Emery, S. W. Janes and others for a general knitting and textile business.

Hickory, N. C.—The Daisy Whitehead Knitting Co., operating mills at Burlington, N. C., Statesville, N. C., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have bought out the interest of K. C. Menzies in the Hickory Hosiery Mills. The entire product of the Hickory Mills will hereafter be handled through Sacks & Steinberg, of 94 Leonard street, New York, agents for the Daisy Whitehead company.

Hickory, N. C.—The Hickory Spinning Company, newly incorporated for the manufacture of cotton yarns, as noted, has purchased a site of 23 acres in West Hickory and work will be commenced on the erection of a building as soon as the material can be put on the grounds.

G. N. Hutton is president of the company; J. D. Elliott, vice president, and H. J. Holbrook, secretary and treasurer, while these three and A. M. Kistler, of Morganton, and K. C. Menzies, of Hickory, compose the board of directors.

West Point, Ga.—Annual statement of Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works.—Vice president, William H. Wellington; treasurer, Justin E. Gale; directors, Lyman W. Gale, Horace S. Sears and R. B. Sewall. Reports of Oct. 30, 1916, shows: Assets—Real estate, \$60,000; machinery, \$60,000; merchandise supplies, \$34,487; new equipment, \$19,446; cash and debts receivable, \$13,959; superintendent's house, \$6,000; total \$193,892. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$100,000; floating indebtedness, \$40,000; profit and loss, \$16,092; depreciation, \$37,800; total, \$193,892.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—The Tuckaseegee Cotton Mill, on the Catawba River a mile and a half below town, which was so hard hit by the flood of July, after putting in new machinery and building a room for the cards, has resumed operation. It is making finer yarn than formerly, to meet a growing demand for its product.

The officers are: H. A. Rhine, president; W. W. Glenn, secretary and treasurer.

The mill has an equipment of 5040 spindles and makes 30s to 40s yarn,

Winnsboro, S. C.—With the visit of a corps of engineers, architects and contractors and their subsequent meeting in the private offices of the Winnsboro Mills, definite plans were launched for the erection of a large cotton mill by Boston capitalists with the potential information that active grading for the foundations will begin next week on a large tract of land, a little beyond the south limits of the town, purchased for the purpose.

Cedartown, Ga.—The Cook Duck Mills are now ready for operation, and will weave its first cloth this week. The new mills start work in the manufacture of army duck. The plant occupies the second floor of Mill No. 2 of the Standard Mills, from which it gets its yarns, and starts out with about 100 employees. A night shift will be added soon, which will increase the payroll to over 150 hands.

Mocksville, N. C.—A strong movement, backed by the Merchants' Association, is now on to establish an up-to-date knitting plant in Mocksville at an early date. Already about \$6,000 in stock has been subscribed locally, and the association has instructed Secretary Blaylock to secure an experienced manager for the plant who is willing to take stock in the plant himself. A lot will be purchased, and a building especially suited for the business erected.

Mooresville, N. C.—The annual meetings of the board of directors of the Mooresville Cotton Mills was held last week. The regular six per cent semi-annual dividend was declared. The old board of directors was re-elected with two additions, P. S. Boyd and C. L. Gray of Davidson.

The following officers were elected: J. E. Sherrill, president; G. C. Goodman, secretary and treasurer; P. S. Boyd, superintendent. Work on the new mill is progressing rapidly. Some of the machinery has arrived and is being placed, and it is expected that the new mill will be in operation by May 1. The new addition will be known as No. 4.

Newton, N. C.—The Carolina Cotton Mills at Maiden, seven miles south of Newton, has absorbed the Catawba Woolen Mill, owned by Tom Phillips and hitherto operated at Plateau, in the western part of the county. The machinery has been transferred and is ready for business. Ten to 15 operatives will find employment in this department for the present, and the woolen yarns will be made; later woolen hosiery and woolen blankets will be produced when additional machinery is added. The Carolina Mill has been in operation only six months, having been built last summer by J. Smith Campbell, B. M. Spratt and associates; yet January 1 it was able to declare a cash dividend of five per cent and a stock dividend of 15 per cent.

North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Meet.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, in session in Raleigh, went on record as reaffirming its position before the people of the state in regard to compulsory school laws and favoring the raising of the age limit as soon as possible to 14 years.

Much of the session was executive for the consideration of matters purely technical and pertaining to the manufacturing interests. There were more than 100 manufacturers present, representing more than 3,000,000 spindles. It was determined to do whatever is possible to assure to workers from 14 to 16 years under the Federal child labor act the eight hours of work to which they are limited. They are to be put on as helpers and cleaners on piece work and given their eight hours,

although ten hours is the daily operation of the mill.

The officers of the association are: W. C. Ruffin, Mayodan, president; John L. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids; Arthur J. Draper, Charlotte and T. Leake, Jr., Rockingham, vice presidents; Hudson C. Millar, Charlotte, secretary-treasurer, John L. Patterson of Roanoke Rapids, is chairman of the executive committee; S. F. Patterson, Roanoke Rapid legislative committee; W. A. Erwin, Durham, committee on taxation, commerce and labor.

J. W. Cannon Takes Over Inverness Mills.

J. W. Cannon of Concord, N. C., has taken over control of the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., and will probably enlarge same. Mr. Lawrence MacRae, who has been efficient manager of the Inverness

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Knoxville, Tenn.....	Empire Building
Birmingham.....	D. T. Blakey, 309 American Trust Bldg.
Louisville, Ky.....	Frederick Wehle, Starks Building
New Orleans.....	Whitney Supply Co., 418 So. Peters St.



Thursday, January 25, 1917.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

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Mills for several years has voluntarily resigned as manager, but will remain as a stock-holder and director under the new management. Mr. MacRae has resigned to accept a position elsewhere, but is not ready to announce his plans at the present time. The Inverness Mills are in first-class condition and have been operating on a profitable basis for some time in the past.

Short Course in Textiles.

The Short Course in Textile work offered to mill men by the Textile Department of the A. and M. College, Raleigh, N. C., will begin February 12th and end March 24th.

The following is a partial list of the subjects to be given.

Picking.

Object of picking machinery; types of machines; comparison of different styles of beaters; methods of feeding machines; the function of the automatic feeder; controlling the rate of feed and uniformity of feeding; the evener motion and its effect on the uniformity of the lap; lap measuring device, safety knock-off, weighting of calendar rolls and pressure on lap racks fully explained; production and other calculations.

Carding.

The essentials of good carding; the feed works of Revolving Flat cards discussed and explained; card settings; necessity for accurate setting; factor controlling amount of card waste; discussion of card clothing; causes and remedies of poor carding; methods of changing card production, their advantage and disadvantage.

Roving.

Discussion of the construction of fly frames; advantage and disadvantage of short and long drafts; twisting and its object; winding and how accomplished; differential motion and its function; fly frame cones; factors in development of cones outlined; tension; factors which influence tension; efficiency; comparison of different size frames; calculations for draft, twist, tension.

Ring Spinning.

Advantages of ring spinning; roll setting and weighting of top rolls; discussion of the builder motion; function of the ring spinning traveller; spindles and spindle setting; comparison of yarns spun from single and double roving; twist; its effect on breaking strength of yarn; causes and remedies for imperfections in ring spun yarn; yarn testing; uniformity and breaking strength.

Weaving.

The various points in the construction, operation and fixing of plain, twill, box and fancy looms

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

will be analyzed and explained in a practical manner as will also pattern and box chain building and other points relating to looms.

Cloth Analysis.

Various samples of fabrics will be used to ascertain the construction, size of yarns, weights, etc., also chain plans and other particulars necessary to produce these fabrics.

Designing.

This subject will cover plain, twill, sateen and fancy weaves and will also include the making of drawing in grafts, chain plans, etc.

Dyeing.

The object of this course is to give the students a sound practical knowledge of bleaching and dyeing cotton. The practical application of the dyestuffs themselves is treated in thorough fashion, for example: The substantive dyestuffs dyed direct, diazotized and developed, after treated with metallic salts, etc., the sulphur dyestuffs, indanthrene dyestuffs, etc. Practice in color-making and matching is given.

Gigantic French Dye Company.

Southern yarn and cotton men are much interested in official announcements from France of the formation of a large new French dye company to combat foreign supremacy in the dyestuff industry after the war. The name of the corporation is the Compagnie Nationale de Mathieres Colorates et de Products Chimiques and the capital stock is \$7,720,000. Sixty thousand shares have been offered for public subscription. The French Government is much interested in the project, intended to supply dyes previously controlled by German concerns, so that with the close of the war there will be the briskest kind of rivalry in the dyestuff business.

It is not expected that any of the French dyes will find their way to this country for at least six or eight months after the plant has been completed. The other 20,000 shares have been taken up by the promoters, among whom are to be found the leading textile manufacturers, chemical producers and the head of the firm the Blanchisserie de Thaon, which, prior to the war, held a practical monopoly in the French finishing trade for textiles of wool and cotton.

Mr. Escott Better.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. G. S. Escott, editor of the Mill News, is rapidly recovering from the effects of an operation which he underwent recently. He was critically ill for a time and we are glad to know that he is steadily improving.



Spinners Run More Sides

The following letter was written to one of our foremen:

We have now had the Turbo-Humidifier in operation nearly three months, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the same.

We have had no trouble whatever with the system during this time, and your own personal work upon the job was most excellent.

I have had experience with nearly all of the standard types of humidifiers, but the Turbo in my opinion excels at every point: I firmly believe that it is a direct saving of nearly 3 per cent. in the matter of invisible waste, besides enabling us to use stock that heretofore was unavailable and valuable. Our spin self and needs little or no attention, after being properly adjusted.

Spinners run more sides, thereby increasing the individual earnings. The Turbo practically cares for it-

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Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bid., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

PURO

Don't Pay Good Money for
Impractical, Unmechanical
and Often Worthless
Fountains.

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY PURO SERVICE FIRST

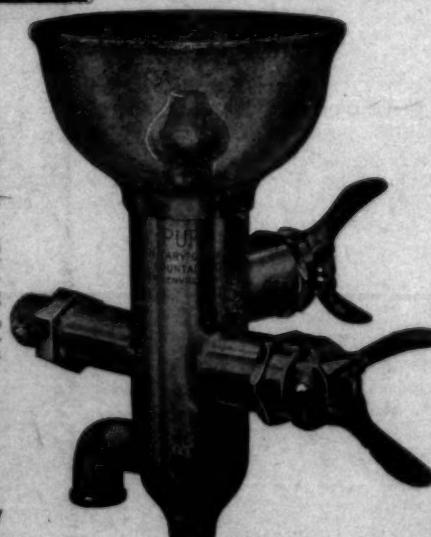
Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No sprays—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Hayesville, Mass.

Actual Size 7" High



FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Pres.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—While unsettled conditions are still seen in some quarters, the general tone of the cotton goods markets market showed improvement last week. Many of the buyers who have been waiting for the last several weeks and begun to cover their needs for the next two months. After prices were named on cotton blankets, napped cottons and ginghams for fall, buyers had a much more definite basis on which to operate. Many of the agents will not urge buyers to operate very far ahead, and mills are not anxious to sell until buyers have taken further deliveries on old orders. This is what buyers themselves wanted and the attitude of the agents has helped buyers feel more optimistic over the spring outlook.

It now looks as if the cotton blanket trade for 1917 will be one of the largest on record, as the orders that have already been received are large enough to take care of a full output. Prices named on the best known lines of flannelettes have quickened buying to the extent that advance orders are as large as the mills care to accept at this time. Dress goods of a staple character have sold in such quantities that it will be necessary for the mills to allot their production as the mills cannot take care of all the business that has been offered them.

The market for gray goods was steadier during the week and there was a reaction from the recent lower prices. Staple ginghams sold more freely last week than has been the case for several weeks. Sheetings held firmly, and jobbers have not allowed concessions from full quoted prices. Domestics have sold better for fall than they did last year, and buyers seemed very favorably impressed with the new prices on these goods. Duck in first hands, held very firmly, though jobbers were willing to take a little less than full market prices. Wash goods were in fairly good demand, though the trade is inclined to be conservative, and at present is buying only small lots to fill in with.

Export business, which has been restricted for some weeks on account of the holiday season and inventory period, is picking up and buyers have been coming in the market in increasing numbers. Last week a number of foreign buyers were here who placed business for export requirements. The largest business continues to come in from Central and South America. Representatives from those countries were in the market last week and placed substantial orders for general lines of cotton goods. No particular class of goods seemed to be in better demand than another, and buyers showed a tendency to take the entire range of cotton fabrics. Hosiery and underwear sales have been slightly larger than those in other lines. The German supply having been cut off, the cheaper lines of hosiery are selling freely in South America.

Sales in the Fall River print cloth market amounted to about 65,000 pieces of which almost one-half were spots. The demand was light and sales were scattering. Bleachers and printers took some goods where they could get good prices, and converters took more than they did the previous week. Sales from second hands were not so large and second hands were not as willing to offer as much.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

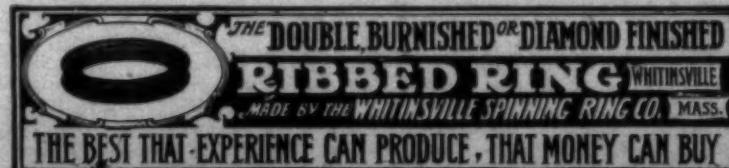
Brown drills, std.....	10
Sheeting, So. std.....	12
3-yard, 48x48s	11 1-2
4-yard, 56x60s	9 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	9 1-4
5-yard, 48x48s	7 3-4
Denims, 9-ounce	At value
Denims, 2-20s	21
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	19
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.....	19
Tallassee, 8-oz	18
Hartford, 8-oz	17 1-2
Woodberry, sail d'k	12 1/2
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k	15%
Alexander, oz. duck	17
Ticking, 8-oz	20 1-2
Standard prints	9
Standard ginghams	9 1-2
Dress ginghams	12
Dress ginghams	13 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	7
	8

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.

	Bales.
In sight for week.....	306,000
In sight same 7 days last y'r	302,000
In sight same 7 days year before	593,000
In sight for the month.....	827,000
In sight same date last year	850,000
In sight same date year before	1,484,000
In sight for season	9,727,000
In sight same date last y'r	8,476,000
In sight same date year before	9,462,000
Port receipts for season	5,335,000
Port receipts same date last year	4,717,000
Port receipts same date year before last	5,937,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	936,000
Overland to mills and Canada same date last year	717,000
Overland to mills and Canada same date year before	605,000
Southern mill takings for season	2,675,000
Southern mill takings same date last year	2,160,000
Southern mill takings same date year before	1,787,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	782,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1 last year	882,000
Foreign exports for week	129,000
Foreign exports same 7 days last year	98,000
Foreign exports for season	3,499,000
Foreign exports same date last year	2,613,000

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SINGLE OR
DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



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Spartanburg, S. C.

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The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

CLEAN WITH FELTON'S FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.
S. A. FELTON & SON CO
MANCHESTER, N. H.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was not much business done in the yarn market last week. There was some softening of prices toward the end of the week. Dealers expressed satisfaction over this, as they say that they expect a strong buying movement if prices come down a little lower. Many of the dealers said they thought that the high level of prices had been reached and that while they looked for a good business during the year, and at good prices for all, they did not expect to see prices get back to the high mark of 1916. Combed yarns were very slow during the week and the demand was poor in this market. Knitters say they cannot pay present prices and make a profit out of their goods, that is where two-ply yarns are concerned. The automobile tire industry is using such tremendous quantities of single-combed yarns that it is not thought possible that there will be sufficient accumulation to affect prices. Of the fine two-ply yarns, the strongest numbers are 40-2 and 50-2. There was no demand last week for 60-2 and finer. Salesmen found in several instances last week, that manufacturers were selling combed yarns cheaper than dealers.

There were a good many inquiries in the market for carded yarns on cones last week, but sales were not large and were mainly of small lots for quick delivery. Prices showed a downward tendency toward the end of the week and where early in the week sales were made on the basis of 35 and 36 cents for 10s at the end of the week and they were on the basis of 34 1-2 and 35 cents for 10s.

There was only a light demand for carded weaving yarns and sales were small and usually for prompt shipment. Manufacturers who have surplus yarn are selling it. Others who are covered at high prices say they do not want to see yarn go lower and are hoping that prices will hold.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	32	—
10s to 12s	33	—
14s	33	1-2
16s	33	1-3—34
20s	37	1-2—38
24s	39	—40
26s	39	—40
26s	42	—
30s	44	—
36s	52	—53
40s	57	—60
50s	—	—75
60s	75	—
3-ply 8s upholstery	30	—31

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	33	1-2
10s	34	—
12s	34	1-2
14s	35	—
16s	35	—
20s	38	—
22s	38	—
22s	38	—
26s	40	—
30s	44	—45
30s	44	—45
40s	44	—45

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	34	1-2
14s	35	—
16s	36	—
20s	38	—
22s	39	—
24s	40	—
26s	41	—
30s	44	—45
40s	55	—56

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, etc

8s to 10s	34	1-2
12s to 14s	35	1-2
2-ply 16s	36	—
2-ply 20s	37	1-2—38
2-ply 24s	42	—
2-ply 26s	42	—
2-ply 30s	43	—44
2-ply 40s	58	—60
2-ply 50s	75	—
2-ply 60s	78	—

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	33	—
10s	33	1-2
12s	34	—34 1-2
14s	35	1-2
16s	36	1-2
18s	36	1-2
18s	37	—
20s	38	—
22s	39	—
24s	40	—
26s	40	1-2
22s colors	43	—
30s	44	1-2—45
40s	58	—

Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	50	—
12s	51	—
14s	52	1-2
16s	53	—
18s	53	1-2
20s	54	—
22s	54	1-2
24s	55	—
26s	56	1-2
28s	58	—
30s	62	—63
32s	64	—65
34s	66	—
36s	69	—
40s	70	—

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	37	—
11s	37	1-2
12s	38	—
14s	38	1-2
16s	39	—
18s	39	1-2
20s	40	—
22s	43	—
26s	44	—45
30s	44	—45
30s	46	—
40s	60	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	50	—51
24s	54	—55
30s	61	—62
40s	75	—76
50s	85	—87
60s	95	—96
70s	1.05	—
80s	1.12	—1.17

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Dealers in Mill Stocks and Bonds and High-Grade Southern Securities

A. M. Law & Co. Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S		
Abbeville C. M., S. C.	103	...
Americ'n Spin'g Co., S. C.	200	...
Anderson C. M., S. C.	22	25
Aragon Mills, S. C.	95	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	110	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	120	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	30	40
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	125
Belton C. Mills, S. C.	115	...
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	115	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	76	80
Brogan Mills, S. C.	40	...
Caharrus C. M., N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	85	100
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	130	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	105
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	100	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	80	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	15	...
Dunecan Mills, S. C.	45	48
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	...	...
Easley C. Mills, S. C.	185	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Gaff.	...	...
Exposition C. Mills, Ga.	...	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	77	80
Gainesville C. M., Ga., com	75	80
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	92	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S.	...	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	99	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	...
Greenwood Cot. Mills, S. C.	88	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	130	150
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	130	...
Hartsville C. Mills, S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	75	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	108	112
Wiscassett C. Mills, N. C.	...	...
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	112	115
Woodside Cot. Mills, S. C.	55	60
Woodside C. Mills, g'd'd.	90	95
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pf	80	85

WILLIAMSBURG CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

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SULPHUR BLACK

6% Standing Bath

200 Morgan Avenue

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**Guy L. Melchor with D. D. Felton
Brush Co.**

Guy L. Melchor, who for nearly nine years has been traveling representative for Joseph Sykes Bros., the well known firm of card clothing manufacturers, has resigned his position and after the first of February will hold a similar position with the D. D. Felton Brush Co., of Atlanta, Ga. His territory will include Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas. Mr. Melchor, or Guy, as he is better known, is very popular with the mill men of the South, and enjoys a reputation for ability that he should feel proud of. A man of sterling qualities, clean-cut, and attentive to business, he stands

high in the estimation of his friends, who wish him well in his new position. His loss is regretted by Joseph Sykes Bros., and the D. D. Felton Brush Co. are to be congratulated on having secured a man so able and popular with the cotton mill trade to act as traveling representative in this territory.

A Handsome Calender.

The calender sent out this year by the David Brown Co., of Lawrence, Mass., the well known manufacturers of bobbins and shuttles, is a very handsome one and reflects credit upon the enterprise of the company.

J. S. Drake, Jr., Much Improved.

The many friends of J. S. Drake, superintendent of the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., will be glad to know that his young son, J. S. Drake, Jr., who has had a severe attack of diphtheria is improving rapidly and is now thought to be out of danger.

Short Course in Textile School.

The cotton mill men of North Carolina should be interested in the announcement that the Textile Department of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Raleigh, is now offering a short course in textile work for mill men, beginning February 12th and extending through March 24th.

This course is especially designed for busy people who wish to cover as much ground as possible in a short length of time and will include such subjects as picking, carding, spinning, loom fixing for plain and fancy weaving, cloth analysis, designing, and dyeing. And all of these subjects may be taken in the six weeks. These subjects will be taught practically and as thoroughly as the time will permit so that the mill men will be able to get as much out of the course as possible.

At the last meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association a number of manufacturers signified their intention to send men to take this course. Since that time other manufacturers have notified the Textile Department that they expect to send representatives. Present indication point to a large attendance, making it advisable for anyone intending to take this course to write to the Textile Department immediately. All supplies used in the work will be supplied at cost and no charge is made for tuition.

Horse Sense.

If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him. If he pays wages that supply you your bread and butter, work for him, speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him, and stand by the institution he represents. I think if I worked for a man, I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of his time, but all of his time. I would give an undivided service or none. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must vilify, condemn and

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out



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Woonsocket, R. I.

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**TAPE
DRIVES**

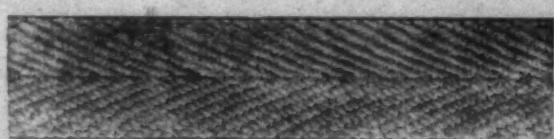
Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO. Inc.

Manufacturers of
Spindle Tape
And
Bandings



Hunting Park Avenue and Marshall Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Remember

When changing to a larger or smaller size Ring, that we can SAVE YOU the EXPENSE of buying new holders by FURNISHING YOU a RING with the BASE EXPANDED or CONTRACTED to FIT YOUR PRESENT HOLDERS.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



This is an old preparation well known to the majority of cotton manufacturers on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. It is very soluble in water and combines readily with any starch. This size



comes in the form of a gum or paste and is especially valuable when drop wires are used to reduce shedding. It also attracts moisture, thereby strengthening the yarn. Should use Raw Tallow, Soluble Tallow or Soluble Oil with it. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York
CAMERON MACRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHY DON'T YOU GIVE IT ONE TRIAL?

Don't you think that this money-saving, trouble-saving lubricant, which has been proved efficient by other modern mills could be profitably used in your mill?



It holds down Friction allowing more power to reach the machines.

NON-FLUID OIL does not leak or thin out, therefore PRACTICALLY ELIMINATES OIL STAINS. It is more economical than fluid oil and more efficient than grease. Use it in place of both.

There is a grade of Non-Fluid Oil for every purpose.

Write for samples and literature.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 165 Broadway, NEW YORK

Southern Agent: Lewis W. Thomason, Box 88, Charlotte, N. C.

eternally disparage, why resign not condemn it. Not that you will your position, and when you are injure the institution—not that—but outside, damn to your heart's content. But, I pray you, so long as which you are a part, you disparage you are a part of an institution, do yourself.—Elbert Hubbard.

Atlantic Dyestuff Company

Burrage, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SULPHUR BLACK

(*Powder of uniform strength—no paste*)

Shades required by the

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Methyl Violet

Sulphur Brown

Soluble Prussian Blue

Insoluble Prussian Blue

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Frame Hands Wanted.

Can use a few good frame hands at night. We pay 9 cents on slubbers, 10 cents on intermediates and 11 cents on speeders, and also pay a 10 per cent bonus for full time. Will furnish transportation to help coming at once. Nothing except first-class help need apply. Address A. N. Mcabee, Box 408, Tenille, Ga.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: Carding, spinning and twister help for night, at attractive prices, all white work. New houses. Transportation advanced on families. Good town, good schools and churches, in the garden spot of old North Carolina. Jno. Gregson, Supt. Elizabeth City, N. C.

Wanted.

Assistant Superintendent. Must be experienced carder and spinner. A good chance for a young man of ability. White Cotton Mills Company, McComb City, Miss.

Spools Wanted.

Wanted to buy about 6,000 second hand, 4x5 spools. Must be in good condition. Address Aspen Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

Card Grinders Wanted.

Want two card grinders at \$10.50 per week. These are good jobs for the right men. Address W. H. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted, frame hands, spinners doffers, spooler hands, reel hands, twister doffers. Apply to W. T. McBroom, overseer, Glenola Mills Eufaula, Ala.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandegrift, Tarboro, N. C.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

Loom Fixers Wanted.

Wanted.—4 good Draper loom fixers. Must be sober and reliable. Address A. R. Shinn, Kestler Mfg. Co., Salisbury, N. C.

Grinder Wanted.

We will pay \$2.00 a day for a first class card grinder to take charge of 90 Whittin cards. Two assistant grinders furnished to help on the job. Man must be one who takes pride in keeping his job clean and in first-class shape.

Fine location, large mills and plenty of good help. No one with less than six years of practical experience as boss card grinder, with good, reliable mills will be considered. References required. Write "Grinder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Live Second Hand Wanted.

Want a live second hand for the best card room in the South. Good pay for a good man. Give age and experience. Address V. V. K., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Card Grinders.

Want two first class card grinders. None but first class men need apply. Pay 16 1-2 cents an hour on Mason cards. Address E. C. Little, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.

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Want good ball warper tenders at \$1.75 per day. Can also use 4 good doffers at \$1.75 per day. Apply Box 82, Concord, N. C.

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WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or overseer of weaving. Have experience in all three positions and can give best of references. Address 1750.

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WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and am considered especially efficient on carding. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address 1761.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning. 12 years experience as overseer. Also student in the I. C. S. carding and spinning course. Married, age 38. Excellent references. Now employed as overseer of spinning. Address 1762.

WANT position as overseer of carding by practical man of long experience. Am now employed but want larger job. Good references. Address 1763.

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WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience, married, strictly sober and know how to get quality and production. Experienced on both colored and white work. Address No. 1765.

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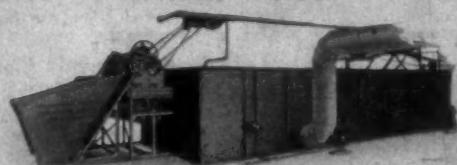
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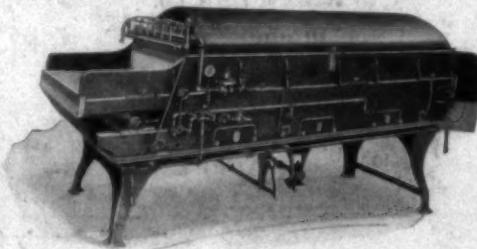
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